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positive misstatements. Altogether one can not but wish that the author had applied his talent and his rich collection of material to some more modest task than the explanation, in terms of *all* the factors involved, of the localization of *all* industries.

Little need be said concerning Mr. Morris' book. It belongs to the old type of texts on the subject and illustrates all their faults. Almost wholly descriptive, giving bare facts concerning industries, products, and countries, it makes practically no attempt to set elementary pupils to thinking, as to the causes which have led to the present distribution of man's activities. Its only merit as compared with earlier books of its class lies in the fact that some of its data are of more recent date. Even its style is of the barest and most uninspiring kind.

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#### NEW BOOKS

ARMINJON, P. *La situation économique et financière de l'Égypte. Le Soudan égyptien.* (Paris: F. Pichon et Durand-Auzias. 1911. 18 fr.)

ASHLEY, W. J., editor. *British dominions: their present commercial and industrial condition.* (London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1911. 6s. 6d.)

To be reviewed.

BACHTOLD, H. *Der norddeutsche Handel im 12. und beginnenden 13. Jahrhundert.* (Berlin: Rothschild. 1910. 2 m.)

CALVERT, A. F. *Nigeria and its tin-fields.* (London: Stanford. 1910. Pp. xvi, 188. 3s. 3d.)

CHISHOLM, G. *Handbook of commercial geography.* 8th ed. (New York: Longmans. 1911. Pp. 66, 666. \$4.80.)

COMMONS, J. R., editor. *A documentary history of American industrial society.* Vol. 10, *Labor movement.* (Cleveland, O.: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1911. Pp. 370. \$5.00.)

To be reviewed.

ECKERT, M. *Leitfaden der Handelsgeographie.* 3d ed., enlarged. (Leipzig: G. F. Göschen. 1911. Pp. 296, 53 maps, 211 diagrams. 3.60 m.)

Treats particularly of Germany and its colonies.

FRENCH, G., editor. *New England, what it is and what it is to be.* (Boston: Chamber of Commerce. 1911. Pp. 12, 431. \$2.00.)

To be reviewed.

- FRIEDRICH, E. *Geographie des Welthandels und Weltverkehrs*. (Jena: G. Fischer. 1911. Pp. viii, 429. 11 m.)
- GALLI, G. *Die finanzielle und wirtschaftliche Lage Japans*. (Freiburg: J. Bielefeld. 1911. 0.75 m.)
- GERARD, A. *Notes sur l'industrie, américaine*. (Paris: Ch. Béranger-2 fr.)
- GERLACH, G. *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung des Eisenschüttenwesens an der Lahn und Dill im XIX. Jahrhundert. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Wirtschaftsgeschichte*. (Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1911. Pp. x, 108. 3.80 m.)
- HAPGOOD, N. *Industry and progress*. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. Pp. 123. \$1.25.)  
To be reviewed.
- JAMES, J. A. B. *The agricultural and other industrial possibilities of the gold coast*. (London: St. Bride's Press. 1911. Pp. 109. 2s. 6d.)  
Observations on the methods necessary for the development of agricultural and other industries on the west coast of Africa.
- LAWSON, W. R. *Canada and the Empire*. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons. 1911. Pp. viii, 420.)  
Author advocates imperial federation. Treats of finance, banking, and commerce.
- MEYER, H. *Zum Ursprung der Vermögenshaftung im deutschen Recht*. (Weimar: H. Böhlau Nachf. 1.20 m.)
- MITSCHERLICH, W. *Der Einfluss der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung auf den ostmärkischen Nationalitätenkampf*. (Leipzig: C. L. Hirschfeld. 1910.)
- MORISON, T. *The economic transition in India*. (London: Murray. 1911. 5s.)  
Compares the recent condition of India with that of Europe before the industrial revolution. Discusses customary and competitive rents, decay of old handicrafts and other features in isolated communal life.
- MULLER, W. *Zur Frage des Ursprungs der mittelalterlichen Zünfte*. (Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer. 1910. 3.20 m.)
- NIRRNHEIM, H. *Das hamburgische Pfundzollbuch von 1369*. (Hamburg: Leopold. 1910. Pp. 197.)
- QUARCK, M. *Soziale Kämpfe in Frankfurt am Main vom Mittelalter bis an die Schwelle der grossen Revolution*. (Frankfurt, Main: Buchhandlung Volksstimme. 1911. Pp. viii, 38. 40 pf.)
- THERY, E. *L'Europe économique*. (Paris: E. Rey. 3.50 fr.)
- TUCKER, M. L. *Handbook of conservation*. (Boston: 1911. Pp. viii, 91. 25c.)

Author is chairman of the Conservation Department, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Contains a list of topics, brief comments, and three pages of bibliography.

TURNER, J. K. *Barbarous Mexico*. (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1911. Pp. 340.)

Devoted to a description of chattel slavery through which some 100,000 Yaqui Indians and native Mayas of the working class are oppressed. Claims that American capitalists are in league with the Mexican government.

VIALAY, A. *Les cahiers de doléances du tiers état aux états généraux de 1789. Etude historique, économique et sociale*. Preface by RENE STOURM. (Paris: Perrin et Cie. 1911. Pp. xv, 368.)

WISE, J. C. *The early history of the eastern shore of Virginia; an exhaustive history of the institutions and social and economic conditions of the eastern shore of Virginia from its earliest settlement by the whites down through the seventeenth century*. (Richmond, Va.: Bell Book & Stationery Co. 1911. Pp. 375. \$2.00.)

### Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

*Report of the Commission on Country Life*. Introduction, by THEODORE ROOSEVELT. (New York: Sturgis and Walton Company. 1911. Pp. 150. \$0.75.)

This report needs to be judged with due consideration to what its authors declare it to be, namely "a summary of what is already known, a statement of the problem, and a recommendation of measures looking towards its solution." This field is defined as "the general social, economic, sanitary, educational and labor conditions of the open country." The work of this commission was necessarily hurried, and was in no sense a scientific investigation. The evidence received was popular and for the most part the result of personal observation and opinion. The plans to add statistical data were dropped when Congress failed to provide for the printing of the complete report of the commission. The report probably will secure wider attention due to the interesting and readable form in which it is presented, since it is in marked contrast to the bulky, statistical reports issued by many commissions in the past.

The substance of the report is divided into three main divisions: first, a general statement of the situation; second, the main deficiencies; and third, the general corrective forces, which should be set in motion. Many press reviews and public comments on the report have given the impression that the commission assumed that there were certain deficiencies in country life and that its work was